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FLOOR SCHEDULE FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 2014

HOUSE MEETS AT:	FIRST VOTE PREDICTED:	LAST VOTE PREDICTED:
10:00 a.m.: Morning Hour 12:00 p.m.: Legislative Business	1:30 – 2:00 p.m.	5:00 – 6:00 p.m.
Fifteen "One Minutes"		

***Members are advised that two vote series are expected in the House today.

Suspensions (5 bills)

- 1) H.R. 2274 The Small Business Mergers, Acquisitions, Sales, and Brokerage Simplification Act, as amended (Rep. Huizenga Financial Services)
- 2) <u>H.R. 801</u> Holding Company Registration Threshold Equalization Act of 2013 (Rep. Womack Financial Services)
- **3)** <u>H.J.Res. 106</u> Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes (Rep. Rogers (KY) Appropriations)
- 4) H.R. 2860 OPM IG Act (Rep. Farenthold Oversight and Government Reform)
- 5) <u>H.R. 1233</u> The Presidential and Federal Records Act Amendments of 2014, as amended (Rep. Cummings Oversight and Government Reform)

TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK

The GOP Leadership has announced the following schedule for Wednesday, January 15: The House will meet at 12:00 p.m. for legislative business. The House is expected to consider the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment to H.R. 3547 – Omnibus FY2014 Appropriations Act (Subject to a Rule).

The Daily Quote

"A cutoff of benefits for the long-term unemployed has left more than 1.3 million Americans with a stressful decision: What now? Without their unemployment checks, many will abandon what had been a futile search and will no longer look for a job — an exodus that could dwarf the 347,000 Americans who stopped seeking work in December. Beneficiaries have been required to look for work to receive unemployment checks. Some who lost their benefits say they'll begin an early and unplanned retirement. Others will pile on debt to pay for school and an eventual second career. Many will likely lean on family, friends and other government programs to get by... About 38 percent of all unemployed workers — or 3.9 million — have been out of a job six months or more. That's nearly double the proportion it was when Congress previously ended emergency benefits in 2003 and in 1994, notes Heidi Shierholz, an economist at the liberal-leaning Economic Policy Institute."

- Associated Press, 1/12/2014